

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London,  
Zurich, Hong Kong,  
Singapore, The Hague,  
Marseille, Miami.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,419 21/87

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Court Broadens Rights Act

**Law Can Protect Jews and Arabs, High Court Says**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Monday that U.S. civil rights laws aimed primarily at helping blacks could also protect Jews and Arabs against discrimination.

The court, in two unanimous decisions that appeared to expand significantly the scope of civil rights legislation, said in effect that the concept of race was not limited to modern definitions.

In one case, the court cleared the way for a suit by an Arab who said he was denied tenure on a Pennsylvania college faculty because of racial discrimination.

In the second case, the court reinstated a suit by a Jewish congregation in Silver Spring, Maryland, against vandals who defaced a synagogue with anti-Semitic and Nazi-type slogans and symbols.

Justice Byron R. White, writing for the court, said a law dating from shortly after the Civil War that was designed primarily to protect blacks was also designed to help other ethnic groups.

"We have little trouble in concluding that Congress intended to protect from discrimination identifiable classes of persons who are subjected to intentional discrimination solely because of their ancestry or ethnic characteristics," he wrote.

Such discrimination is what the law was intended by Congress "to forbid, whether or not it would be classified as racial in terms of modern scientific theory," he said.

Mr. White said, moreover, that an Arab or a Jew might be subject to discrimination even if he or she did not have a distinct ethnic appearance.

"A distinctive physiognomy is not essential to qualify" for protection under the civil rights law, he said.

While Arabs and Jews are considered members of the Caucasian race, Mr. White said, they are entitled to legal protection because they were considered to be distinct races at the time the legislation was enacted.

Majid Ghaidan al-Khazraji had been an associate professor at St. Francis College of Loretto, Pennsylvania, for more than five years when he was denied tenure in 1978. A U.S. citizen born in Iraq, he sued the college under the Civil

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**Police Battle Protesters on Kwangju Anniversary**

A riot policeman in Seoul was sprayed Monday with a fire retardant after being set ablaze by a bottle bomb thrown by university students. Demonstrations by students, workers and religious activists throughout the country marked the anniversary of the 1980 anti-military revolt in Kwangju. Although a memorial service in that southern city was permitted, a bus carrying elderly women and some of those injured in 1980 was hit with police tear-gas grenades and its windows smashed. By evening, 226 people had been detained. Page 3.

## Missile Response Puts Kohl in a Tight Spot

### Stance on Removal Hardened

By James M. Marlowe  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — In trying to fashion a coherent response to Soviet proposals for the abolition of medium and shorter-range missiles in Europe, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has stumbled into one of the most po-

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

litically painful passages of his five and a half years in office.

The chancellor said at a news conference on Monday that the elimination of the two categories of weapons systems would leave West and East German territory uniquely targeted by "tactical missiles, mines and artillery shells" that could doom Germans "on both sides of the wall and barbed wire."

According to those privy to his thinking, he is also concerned that the removal of both medium- and shorter-range missiles would make West Germany an object of blackmail by the Soviet Union, which could exploit its superiority in conventional and chemical weapons just east of the East German-West German border to encourage neu-



### Bonn's Position Confuses NATO

By Peter Maass  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization remains in disarray over formulating a response to the proposed U.S.-Soviet accord on banning nuclear missiles in Europe, alliance officials said Monday.

Although the NATO foreign ministers are expected to formally endorse the banning of both intermediate- and short-range missiles at their meeting June 11-12 in Reykjavik, preparations for the meeting may be more difficult than forecast, according to diplomats at the alliance headquarters here.

The prospect of a U.S.-Soviet arms control pact on these weapons has provoked concern on the continent that the United States will unlink its nuclear forces from the defense of its European allies.

The diplomats described the atmosphere at NATO headquarters as chaotic after a series of developments last week clouded prospects for a united response to Moscow's

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miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers), to match the Soviet superiority in this weapons category?

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner has readied just such a plan, according to West German officials. It calls for the West German military to have 40 Pershing

See KOHL, Page 2

missiles, with ranges of 300 to 600

km.

# In Tehran, Growing Evidence of Frustration With 6-Year War

By Loren Jenkins  
*Washington Post Service*

TEHRAN — An anti-war demonstration last month by Revolutionary Guards urging "forgiveness" for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has underscored a growing sense of war weariness among even the most zealous defenders of Iran's Islamic Republic.

The appearance of several hundred demonstrators seeking reconciliation with Iraq seemed almost heretical, given the animosity between the two warring countries and the mutual hatred of Mr. Hussein and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Iran's leader wasted little time in replying to the demonstrators. Within a week of the protest march, Ayatollah Khomeini made one of his rare public appearances. The 86-year-old ayatollah emphasized, once again, that as long as he lives he has no intention of ending the war until it causes the downfall of Mr. Hussein.

But the fact that the protest took place at all provoked much speculation. Unless at least one faction among the country's religious power brokers approved a chal-

lenge to existing policy, this kind of protest would not have taken place.

Since Ayatollah Khomeini emphatically ruled out any compromise, all talk of backsliding in the war effort, which has caused up to half a million casualties on each side, has ended, at least publicly. But foreign analysts say they do not believe that private debate has ceased.

"I think it is clear that so long as Khomeini remains alive and Saddam in power in Baghdad, the war will continue," said one foreign diplomat who has served in Tehran for most of the six-year war.

"But the merits of the war and how it is conducted," he said, "are very much an issue among those who are jockeying to inherit Khomeini's power."

*A foreign diplomat*

ern ambassador. "But you can be sure you did not have a demonstration in favor of a negotiated peace in the streets

who have led Iran's most successful offensives in the war, have begun to question the tactics of mass assault that they pioneered at great cost.

But when some of them sought to beseech the religious leadership to change the near-suicidal military tactics, Ayatollah Khomeini reportedly refused to hear of it.

The indications of disenchantment can be traced to the January offensive against Iraq's strategic southern port city of Basra.

In almost a month of human-wave assaults against Iraqi defenses, the Iranians managed to push about six miles (10 kilometers) into Iraq before the operation wound down in February. The estimated cost was staggering: close to 30,000 Iranians dead and another 45,000 to 50,000 wounded.

Iran is believed to be having little difficulty so far in filling its ranks with new Revolutionary Guards and the young, ill-trained Bassiji or volunteers from the countryside.

Last year, according to military analysts in Tehran, Iran was able to recruit about 500,000 volunteers for the war with very little effort, bringing their total

armed forces to more than one million men.

Many of the Bassiji, however, are recruited for limited periods of a few months to serve in a particular offensive. They are then allowed to return home to their farms or villages. When the next offensives are under way, a new mobilization is called and often some of the same Bassiji join up again.

Aside from providing volunteers to fill the ranks of the infantry led by the Pasdaran, Iran raised two new corps of Bassiji this way last year. They were the 100,000-man Mohammed Corps and the 130,000-man Mahdi Corps.

"I don't think there is any real foot-dragging over the war from the peasantry, which is the largest single group fighting," said a Western diplomat. "Religious fervor and just old-time Iranian nationalism is such that no one is really against the war."

"But the issue which is being debated privately is just how it is being fought and at what cost," the diplomat said. "There are some who appear to be questioning not so much the war, but its cost in men, materials and, perhaps, more importantly, in scarce foreign reserves."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Israeli Jets Raid Area Near Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — Israeli warplanes attacked Palestinian targets near this southern port city on Monday, killing one guerrilla and wounding two, the police said.

They said the warplanes fired four missiles during the raid, which was the 16th in Lebanon this year. At least 38 persons have been killed and 120 wounded since May 1 in three Israeli air raids on Palestinian targets east of Sidon.

In Beirut, gunmen killed Hassan Hamdan, a Lebanese Communist Party official, on Monday as he walked along a street in West Beirut. Mr. Hamdan was a lecturer at the Lebanese University, a prominent writer and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, party sources said.

### 3 Charged in Paris Store Bombing

PARIS (UPI) — An investigating magistrate charged a pro-Iranian Tunisian and two Moroccans on Monday with complicity in a bombing in front of a department store in September in which seven persons were killed and 51 were wounded, court officials said.

Found Ali Saleh, arrested in Paris on March 22, is a suspected member of a pro-Iranian extremist network that the French police have broken up in the past two months. He was the first person charged for alleged involvement in a series of five bombings in which 11 persons were killed and more than 160 were hurt. Mr. Saleh was identified as one of two men in a car that stopped in front of the Tari discount store on Sept. 17.

The magistrate also charged two Moroccans, Abdel Hamid Redouane and Omar Agnaou, in the Tari bombing. They were arrested by French counterintelligence agents on April 19 in Paris. Court officials said that during questioning, the two accused Mr. Saleh of having transported explosives shortly before the blast.

### French Panel Calls for Tax Surcharge

PARIS (Reuter) — A government commission looking into France's ailing social security system called Monday for a special surcharge on income tax to reduce what is expected to be a record deficit of 24 billion francs (\$4 billion) for 1987.

The six-person committee submitted its report to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac after four weeks of consultations with labor leaders, employers and other groups. The report said an "exceptional and temporary" tax, despite its shortcomings, was the only measure likely to have immediate effect on the deficit.

The government is to study the proposals Wednesday in a special ministerial meeting on France's economic situation. Surveys show that a vast majority of the French oppose cuts in social security benefits.

The committee's suggestion recalls a similar measure taken in 1983 and 1984 by the previous Socialist administration. That move at the time was sharply attacked by the conservative parties now in power. Finance Minister Edouard Balladur has said he opposes any additional tax.

### KOHL: A Tight Spot on Missile Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

18 missiles and for the United States to have 40 stationed in West Germany and several other West European nations; the warheads for the German missiles would remain under American control.

The Reagan administration has signaled that if Bonn approves a deployment plan Washington will withdraw its tentative endorsement of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's zero solution for shorter-range missiles. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has stressed publicly that without allied willingness to match the Soviet Union it makes little sense to refuse Mr. Gorbachev's offer to eliminate his shorter-range missiles.

It is precisely this dilemma that Mr. Kohl and his party friends cannot resolve. While strategic considerations tilt them toward Mr. Wörner's camp, the fear of arousing anti-missile street demonstrations pushes them toward accepting the double zero plan.

The opposition Social Democratic Party has already promised fierce resistance to any attempt at arms modernization. The Free Democrats' chairman, Martin Bangemann, fired a shot across the Christian Democratic bow, warning his coalition partners in a communiqué on Monday against "any thoughts of rearmament."

At his news conference, Mr. Kohl ducked a question about modernization but vigorously endorsed the need for the speedy ratification of a superpower accord eliminating medium-range missiles with a range of more than 600 miles. His strategy evidently has become to strive for what some arms experts are calling a "naked"

medium-range accord that would be effectively disconnected from the thorner shorter-range matter.

The second element of Mr. Kohl's approach has been to insist that the superpowers take into consideration not just shorter-range missiles in the 300-600-mile range but also so-called "battlefield" nuclear systems with even shorter ranges as well as chemical weapons and conventional forces.

### NATO:

#### Disarray on Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal to remove both categories of missiles in Europe.

"Last week we seemed to be moving toward a situation where we were clarifying the European position," said one diplomat. "But it's undoubtedly more confusing now and more complex."

This confusion stemmed in part from a vague statement Friday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. He appeared to back the arms accord but also said that the ban must be widened to cover very short range "battlefield" nuclear weapons, which have a range of less than 310 miles (500 kilometers).

Medium-range missiles can travel from 600 to 3,000 miles, the short-range missiles from 300 to 600 miles.

The same day as Mr. Kohl made his statement, NATO defense ministers, meeting in Stavanger, Norway, issued a communiqué that called for the global elimination of medium-range missiles, not just those based in Europe. Until now, the U.S. position at the arms talks in Geneva has been that each side would retain 100 warheads on its territory.

Moscow would base its 100 warheads on its Asian flank.

But the defense ministers also expressed concern over the Warsaw Pact's advantage in conventional forces and chemical weapons, and failed to decide whether shorter-range missiles should be abolished in Europe.

"It's total chaos," said one aide at NATO headquarters.

Some diplomats at NATO said the communiqué calling for a global ban on medium-range missiles represented the ministers' long-term hopes, and thus was not odds with the U.S. position.

However, many officials said the communiqué highlighted a desire by some NATO military strategists to achieve, in one step, a zero option on medium-range weapons.

Those strategists, the officials said, worry that the U.S. administration, seeking to score domestic political points by reaching an arms accord, is ignoring the danger posed to Europe by the 100 Soviet SS-20 warheads based in Asia.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Striking French air controllers forced cancellations of several domestic flights Monday and delays of some international flights, airline officials said. The strike has been affecting air traffic several mornings a week since April 1.

The rattled Queen Elizabeth 2 arrived in Southampton, England, almost three hours late Sunday after a Canary Islands cruise. Some passengers complained of flooded cabins, broken beds and no heating. A spokesman for Cunard, the owners, said the delay was caused by engine trouble. The liner has suffered a string of problems since its £110 million (\$182 million) refit in Bremerhaven, West Germany.

Cohen Corbis/Bettman-UP  
Lieutenant General Richard Burpee, left, and Vice Admiral Henry C. Mustin at a Washington briefing on Monday.

### GULF: Attack on U.S. Ship Kills 28

(Continued from Page 1)

team of military doctors had arrived in Bahrain from West Germany to treat victims of the attack. The Stark was heading Monday for port in Bahrain.

The Stark was conducting a routine patrol about 85 miles northeast of Bahrain.

The Pentagon said the vessel had a 10- to 15-foot hole in its port side, almost level with the main deck.

The Stark is part of the seven-ship MidEast Task Force patrolling the Gulf of Oman and the Gulf, primarily to keep an eye on U.S.-flag tankers and cargo ships.

The task force's work has taken on increased importance in the past year as Iran and Iraq have stepped up attacks on commercial shipping. Britain, France and the Soviet Union also maintain warships in the Gulf.

The attack on the Stark was the first on a U.S. warship in the long Iraq war, which has lasted more than six and a half years. Earlier Sunday, a Soviet oil tanker leased by Kuwait hit a mine off Kuwait, blowing a hole in the hull. There were no fatalities in that incident.

Kuwait is seeking to register about 11 of its 21-boat tanker fleet under the U.S. flag to protect its oil shipments. Such vessels are entitled to protection from the flag nation's warships. Kuwait has made a joint agreement with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, an Iranian patrol boat attacked a Norwegian tanker Monday. Lloyds of London said the tanker, the Goliat Robin, was attacked about 50 miles off the Saudi Arabian coast and caught fire after being hit in the living quarters. There was no word on casualties. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

### Lange Hints At Help for Fiji Loyalists

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand said Monday that his government would "seriously consider" helping Fijian forces serving abroad to return home if they decided to oppose the military takeover of Fiji.

Interviewed by British Broadcasting Corp. radio, Mr. Lange asserted that only 10 officers controlled the rebel regime in Fiji.

Nearly half the regular army of about 2,500 men is serving in United Nations peacekeeping contingents in Lebanon and the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, he said.

Mr. Lange said that 47 Fijian servicemen were training in New Zealand and that others, including Brigadier Ratu Epeli Nailatikau, the armed forces' chief, were in Australia.

He said that it was "entirely possible" that these Fijian troops would remain loyal to their commander in chief. Fiji's governor general, Ratu Sir Penia Ganau.

Asked whether New Zealand would be prepared to help loyalist forces return to Fiji, Mr. Lange said: "That is an option open to governments in the region and New Zealand would seriously consider that."

He also said, however, that the best form of pressure for Fiji to achieve a return to constitutional rule would come from within the country itself and that talk of military intervention was unhelpful.

The deposed prime minister of Fiji, Timoci Bavadra, had appealed to Australia and New Zealand for help in putting down the coup.

Australians and New Zealand have the air and sea transport that would be needed to ferry an intervention force to Fiji.

In Canberra, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said that while Australia might consider economic sanctions to increase pressure against the military regime in Fiji, he would "not give any emphasis to the military option because we want peaceful processes to prevail."

Ferry Death Toll Now 187

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The body of another victim of the Herald of Free Enterprise ferry disaster was recovered Saturday off the coast of Zeebrugge, Belgium, bringing the death toll in the March 6 accident to 187.

(Continued from Page 1)  
stakes were not so high. The new ceramic superconductors that many people think will one day carry electrical current at room temperature could open a world of tiny, super-fast computers, high-speed trains that cruise on a cushion of magnetism, efficient electric automobiles and long-distance power lines that waste no electricity.

The new materials hold the promise of transforming everything that runs on electric motors—from hair dryers to power plants.

The day when any of that will be possible is still far off, but until last year it was only science fiction.

Now, in the fierce drive to fashion the new ceramic compounds into wires, tapes and thin films that can carry electricity, the reality edges closer each day.

Government officials and company leaders are excited, but many hedge their optimism. With eyes transfixed by the bottom line, corporate America has resisted the urge to join the battle with all its might.

The call has gone out for the creation of a "Copper Oxide Valley" based on elements of the new materials, to rival California's Silicon Valley.

"We are all beginning to realize that as much fun as it is to invent something, it does no good if Japan makes it," said John J.M. Rowell, head of solid state science for Bellcore, the research arm of the seven regional Bell operating companies.

"If AT&T, which invented the

laser, has to go to Hitachi to buy them," he continued, "there is clearly something wrong."

In physics labs around the country, obsessed scientists spell each other when overcome with fatigue. Families have been forsaken, other projects forgotten.

"We are probably eating more fast food right now than any other work force in America," said Lowell Wenger, professor of physics at Wayne State University in Detroit.

Clothed in ripped cardigans and tattered jeans, even senior researchers look like perpetual graduate students. The endless hours have given many the appearance of raccoons, with deep rings surrounding their eyes.

The race began in a more leisurely fashion last year.

The first to notice that a new compound of barium, lanthanum, copper and oxygen was superconducting at 30 degrees Kelvin were J. Georg Bednorz and K. Alex Mueller of the IBM Research Lab in Zurich in April 1986. Thirty degrees Kelvin is 30 degrees centigrade above absolute zero, which occurs at 273.2 degrees centigrade or minus 459.7 degrees Fahrenheit.

Although incredibly cold, that temperature was much higher than any previously recorded for materials that act as superconductors, suggesting the phenomenon could have common applications.

The international physics community took almost a year to pick up and improve on the brittle new compound, in part because people

could not believe what was happening.

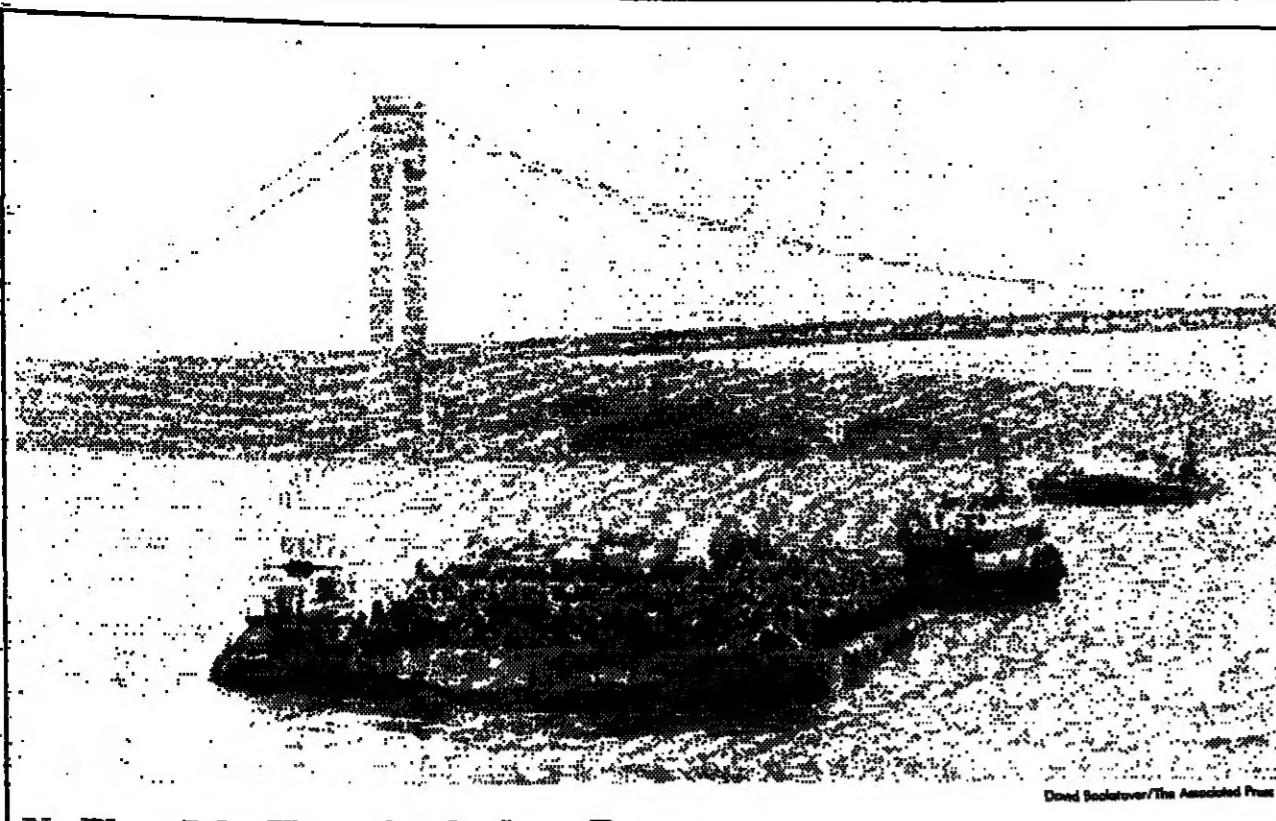
"It was such a radical change that I couldn't accept it at first," said Paul C.W. Chu, a superconductivity expert at the University of Houston, whose lab produced a compound in February that acted as a superconductor at 98 Kelvin.

Scientists are pushing the limit on every level. Theorists are trying to determine how the new materials let electrons race through them undisturbed by normal resistance. Chemists and materials experts are scanning the periodic table of elements, trying in thousands of ways to concoct superconductors that work at ever higher temperatures.

And with a mind toward practical applications, dozens of labs are working on wires and films that could deposit on computer chips.

Until last week the two biggest questions about the new materials were: Could they work within the economical and practical reaches of room temperature, and can they carry enough electrical power to be useful?

The second problem seemed the toughest until IBM stunned scientists by announcing on May 10 that it had increased the ability of the materials to carry electrical current 100 times, to 100,00



### No Place Like Home for Garbage Barge

The barge loaded with 3,100 tons of rotting garbage that left Islip, New York, eight weeks ago in search of a place to unload, is in New York Harbor, just south of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge. The barge was refused permission to dump the refuse in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Mexico, Belize and the Bahamas. Then Islip got permission to accept the trash and asked the barge, named Mobro, to return. It will remain in Gravesend Bay off Brooklyn until city health officials inspect the refuse.

### Prosperity Alters Tijuana's Seamy Image

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

**TIJUANA, Mexico** — Two decades ago, this was a run-down border town with a reputation for vice. Today, it is a thriving metropolis of more than a million people, with a strong and growing industrial and commercial base.

That transformation has been one of the few bright spots for Mexico during an economic crisis now in its sixth year. The value of the U.S. dollar has soared by 5,000 percent against the peso since 1982; inflation is currently running at an all-time high of 120.8 percent, the foreign debt has climbed to more than \$100 billion and the country's gross domestic product contracted by 3.7 percent last year.

Tijuana, on the other hand, the economy expanded by 7 percent in 1986. And as word of that relative prosperity has spread throughout Mexico, the city increasingly has become a beacon to people seeking opportunities not available elsewhere.

"Tijuana is booming," said a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs. "This has become an entrepreneurial and bureaucracy-free place, where people want to do business, and can."

To some extent, Tijuana's current boom stems from its geographic position. Isolated from Mexico's major urban centers, the city has been more than compensated



for that disadvantage by its proximity to the United States.

"If you are a businessman in the interior of Mexico, tied to a national market that has been reduced in volume and price, you are probably going to go out of business," said Rafael Balderabano Zaya, president of the Tijuana Enterprise Center, a local business group.

"Most of us here," he said, "depend not on the domestic market, but basically on the growth of the Southern California market, which is the most active in the United States."

One of the principal engines of Tijuana's growth has been the proliferation of foreign-owned factories dedicated to what is known as the *maquiladora*, or in-bond assembly, industry.

Since the mid-1960s, such plants

have been allowed to bring components of products into Mexico duty-free and assemble them. The products are then exported to the United States, which imposes tariffs only on the value that has been added to the products once they are assembled.

There are more than 1,000 such *maquiladora* plants in Mexico, the majority of which have been set up in the last five years. One third of all the *maquiladoras* are either in Tijuana or such nearby towns as Tecate and Ensenada.

In an effort to accommodate the plants, a new Ciudad industrial park is being built at Otay Mesa, California, in the hope of attracting the American parents of companies established in Tijuana.

Companies operating in Tijuana include both American giants such as Honeywell Inc. and Mattel Inc., and their Japanese competitors, such as the Sanyo Electric Co. and the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.

According to Raul Garcia Perez, president of the Baja California Maquiladora Industry Association, the *maquiladora* plants employ more than 35,000 Tijuana residents and compete fiercely for workers. Salaries at factories can start at as much as \$7 a day, compared with the official minimum wage of \$3.30

in most of Mexico. Some companies have begun offering free transportation, subsidized meals and day-care centers.

Yet even with those fringe benefits and an influx of internal migration estimated at 50,000 people a year, Tijuana is still looking for workers to fill its factories and stores. Advertisements in the newspapers and signs outside factories soliciting employees, rarely seen in other major Mexican cities, are abundant.

In developing its industrial base, Tijuana has not neglected the tourist trade that has supported it for most of its 98 years of existence. It still claims to be "the most visited city in the world," with 19 million tourists last year.

The Tijuana that was once synonymous with corruption and immorality has not disappeared entirely. Avenida Revolución, the heart of the old red-light district, still has its share of tattoo parlors, bars and pay-by-the-hour hotels catering to unaccompanied male customers, mostly Americans.

But tourists have also begun to cross over from San Diego for more innocent pastimes, such as shopping. Boutiques selling products bearing the names of Gucci, Elie Saab, Fiorucci and Benetton line the center-city streets, attracting what Mr. Correa called a "higher-class and more family-oriented type of tourism."

### Ralph Taylor, 105, Veteran of San Juan Hill, Dies

The Associated Press

**POMPANO BEACH, Florida** — Ralph Waldo Taylor, who was said to be the last survivor of the American soldiers who charged up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War, died Friday at 105.

#### Volunteered at 16

By Wolfgang Saxon  
New York Times Service

Mr. Taylor, the former president of two Long Island banks, retired to Florida at 80. He remained alert and in robust health into his final years, although cataracts interfered with his golf and card games.

He was born in Brooklyn and reared in Manhattan. He was the son of an engineer distantly related to President Zachary Taylor. When war broke out with Spain in 1898, he talked his father into letting him join the 7th Volunteer Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard.

He was 16 when his K Company shipped out to follow Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders up San Juan Hill against Spanish positions in Cuba. Of 27,000 men who took part in the campaign, Mr. Taylor was the last survivor.

He was also the last surviving combat soldier among the 392,000 veterans of the Spanish-American War. These also included men who fought in Puerto Rico in 1898 as well as those who helped rescue the U.S. legation in Peking in the Boxer

Rebellion of 1900 or who fought Philippine rebels until 1902.

Robert Hawk, a civilian historian with the Florida National Guard, said Sunday night that no more than four survivors of the various campaigns were still alive.

After the war, Mr. Taylor resumed his education and embarked on a successful career in banking.

Mr. Taylor was married three times, each time for at least a quarter of a century.

His Spanish-American War duty lasted six months, during which K Company battled faulty logistics, antiquated equipment and disease as well as enemy soldiers.

In an interview before his 104th birthday, Mr. Taylor recalled winning uniforms in Florida and training with single-shot Springfield rifles of Civil War vintage.

Dr. Sidney Cohen, 76, a psychiatrist known for his research on the effects of marijuana, cocaine, LSD and other drugs, May 8 in Los Angeles.

Mr. Michael Wood, 68, founder

of the African Medicine and Research Foundation and of Kenya's Flying Doctors, Saturday in Nairobi.

Georgi L. Petrov, 75, a leading Soviet scientist who helped to found Soviet space research and develop the technology that led to Russia's first manned space flights, Wednesday in Moscow.

Thomas E. Cunningham, 72, who worked for 45 years for United Press International and The Associated Press news service as a sales executive, Saturday after a long illness in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Bishop Zoltan Kaley, 68, head of Hungary's Lutheran church and president of the Lutheran World Federation, in Budapest on Sunday after a long illness.

Gordon B. Sherman, 59, the creator of the Midas chain of shops for replacement auto mufflers, of cancer May 8 in Mill Valley, California.

Sir Michael Wood, 68, founder

#### COURT: Rights Law Broadened

(Continued from Page 1)

Right Acts of 1964 and 1966. A federal judge threw out the suit, but the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reinstated the case last year.

In the second case, members of the Shaare Tefila Congregation in Silver Spring invoked the civil rights law to sue vandals who spray-painted slogans and symbols on their synagogue in November 1982.

The congregation sued eight men in 1984. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals threw out the case last year, saying Jews did not constitute a separate race.

Five of the men accused of the vandalism were prosecuted and received sentences ranging from three years in prison to probation.

Monday's ruling appeared to offer civil rights protection to groups other than Arabs and Jews. Mr. White noted, for example, that 19th century civil rights laws referred to Scandinavians, Chinese and Hispanics as members of distinct races.

In other decisions Monday, the court made the following rulings:

You have many places to go in New York. But only one place to stay.



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### Panel Warming Up for Poindexter, North

By David E. Rosenbaum  
New York Times Service

scribed Colonel North as the "quartermaster."

WASHINGTON — After two weeks of sometimes gripping, sometimes tedious testimony from two of the central witnesses, the congressional hearings on the Iran contra affair will change pace this week.

For at least the rest of this month, the committees are to hear from secondary figures who can provide evidence on specific aspects of the Reagan administration's dealings with the contras; as the rebels in Nicaragua are known, but not as much information on broad policy questions.

As was demonstrated by Robert W. Owen, a courier for Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, however, they can provide valuable testimony. Mr. Owen was the first of these secondary witnesses on Thursday, and his story about cash payments to contra leaders led to the immediate resignation of a middle-level White House official, Jonathan S. Miller, who was said to have been involved in arranging the payments.

There will be three days of hearings this week, three the following week and perhaps a few days in early June, and their purpose will be twofold. First, according to leaders of the House of Representatives and Senate committees, this phase will show that the administration was much more deeply and directly involved in the civil war in Nicaragua than has been revealed.

Perhaps more important, the testimony will lay the groundwork for the appearances of Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Colonel North, the star witnesses who are to testify before the committees in late June and early July.

When the sessions resume Tuesday, Mr. Owen is to be back at the witness table. He testified Thursday afternoon that, as a courier for Colonel North, he had given advice on arms purchases and delivered intelligence maps and photographs and thousands of dollars in cash to the contras, activities that legislators say clearly violated the law.

He called himself a "foot soldier" in the administration's secret war against Nicaragua, and de-

scribed General Secord, a retired air force major general, organized both the arms sales to Iran and the private network that supplied the contras. Mr. McFarlane was Mr. Reagan's national security adviser from October 1983 to December 1985. They were called as the first witnesses to provide an overview of the affair.

Mr. Calero has dealt, directly with virtually everyone involved in the contra program, including President Ronald Reagan and his staff, and has told investigators that he received hundreds of thousands of dollars directly and indirectly from Colonel North.

Mr. Calero's testimony added directly to the skeleton of facts that had been developed by the Senate intelligence panel in its preliminary inquiry in December, and by the presidential review board headed by former Senator John G. Tower, which issued its report in February.

On balance, their testimony showed that Mr. Reagan, far from being out of touch as he was depicted in the Tower commission, paid close attention to and gave direction to the administration's activities in Iran and Nicaragua.

If there's anything the president was paying attention to, it was Central America and the hostages," said Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and the vice chairman of the Senate committee.

At week's end, the legislators expected to be questioned at length by Richard V. Secord and Robert C. McFarlane were over the last two weeks.

"If this were a trial," said Representative James A. Courter, Republican of New Jersey, "the judge would instruct the jury not to draw conclusions until all the testimony had been heard. That's what we have to do here."

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the Hawaii Democrat who heads the Senate investigative committee, made the same point. "It's only two weeks," he said. "It's far too early to draw conclusions."

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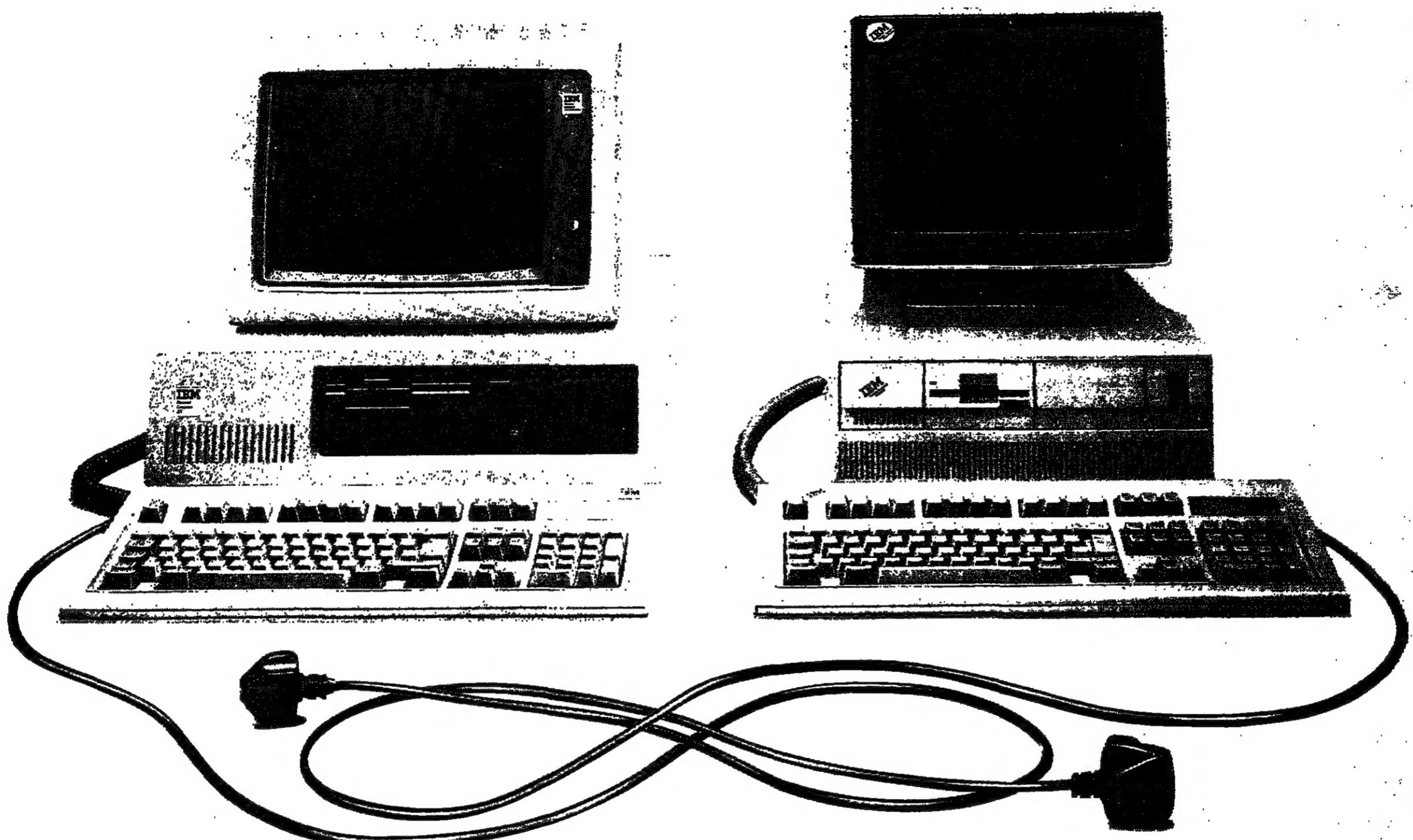


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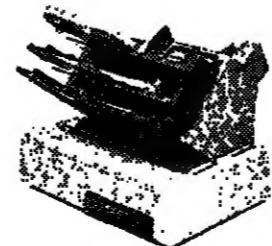
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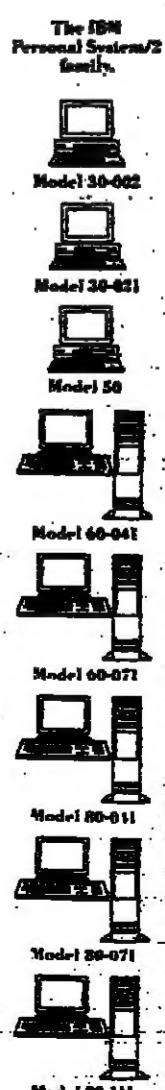
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## Chirac Seeks End to Cabinet Rift on Aliens

By Julian Nundy  
International Herald Tribune



Jean-Marie Le Pen

**PARIS** — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac appealed Monday for an end to a dispute among his Gaullist ministers over how to counter the anti-immigration policies of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the far-right National Front. Mr. Chirac, speaking in a radio interview, was intervening in a controversy that arose last week between members of his Rally for the Republic over how to handle the challenge from Mr. Le Pen's party.

It arose when Michel Noir, the Gaullist minister for foreign trade, warned his colleagues against moving toward Mr. Le Pen's ideology to capture votes.

Mr. Noir, 43, compared the atmosphere in France to that of the 1930s Europe, which saw the rise of Fascism. He brought the debate into the open last week with a front-page article in the newspaper *Le Monde*.

The article appeared after Mr. Le Pen gave a much-publicized television interview the week before and after Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, another member of Rally for the Republic, appeared to be trying to establish himself as a hard-liner on immigration.

Mr. Noir asked, "Are we preparing to sacrifice our soul so as not to lose elections?"

Mr. Chirac refused to take sides. "I have no intention," he said Monday, "of allowing myself to be pulled into any polemic whatsoever. I have too many serious, difficult and important problems."

Mr. Chirac is almost certain to be the Gaullist candidate in presidential elections next spring.

The debate continued against the backdrop of the trial of Klaus Barbie on charges of crimes against

humanity for his role in Lyon during the World War II German occupation.

His remarks led to a raucous scene in the National Assembly when Health Minister Michèle Barzach called the National Front "counterfeits of fear."

One of the leaders of the center-right Union for French Democracy, the Gaullists' government coalition partner, Culture Minister Francis Léotard, also condemned statements by the National Front leader.

One newsmagazine has dubbed Mr. Le Pen "the man who will make the left win."

Generally, Mr. Le Pen is given around 10 percent of public support in opinion polls. But provincial politicians, criticizing apparent complacency in Paris, say they believe many more people agree with his positions.

On May 11, as Mr. Le Pen spoke out against immigration, Mr. Pasqua said that, if necessary, he would charter a train to expel illegal immigrants from France.

Mr. Pasqua's words, coming after the government chartered a DC-3 last year to fly 101 illegal Malian immigrants home, struck a sensitive chord.

One charge against Barbie is that he organized the departure of the last train to leave Lyon on Aug. 11, 1944, with prisoners for concentration camps in Germany, before the city's liberation.

The French Jewish Students' Union called Mr. Pasqua's statement "intolerable" and said that "the man who is now being judged saved Jews to their death in sealed trains."

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Mr. Le Pen, who is the only declared candidate for the presidential election, also created a parallel controversy by calling in his television interview for a quarantine of people suffering from acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

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Mr. Noir's effort to condemn the use of immigration as a vote-catching issue was widely greeted in the press and by members of other political parties as an act of courage.

But not by his own party.

Defense Minister Kim Bezalel said that a consortium led by Sweden's Kockums AB had won the contract to build the six submarines, the first of which is expected to enter service in 1995.

The fleet is to be built in Adelaide by the consortium, which includes Kockums, a unit of CBI Industries Inc. of the United States, Wärtsilä International Ltd. of Australia and Australian Industry Development Corp.

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After Hitler denounced the mentally ill as "useless eaters," More than 70,000 people died in gas chambers under the program until it was stopped in 1941 because of public opposition.

Aquilius Ulrich and Heinrich Bunke, both 72, were found guilty by the Frankfurt regional court after a 16-month trial of taking part in a Nazi program called T-4, in which thousands of mentally ill people were murdered.

The prosecution had sought six-year prison terms.

Explaining the sentences, Judge Johanna Dierkes said the two men had been unable to withdraw from the program once they recognized what it was. It was difficult to assess their guilt, she said, because they were people who would not normally have become criminals.

Judge Dierkes cautioned that anyone who had not experienced the Nazi regime should be wary of underestimating influences such as the pressure to obey orders.

Ulrich and Bunke were acquitted in 1967 on the ground that they believed they were acting in accordance with the law. The acquittal was overturned in 1970; a retrial was delayed until 1986 for health reasons.

The T-4 program started in 1940

## 2 Doctors Sentenced For Role in War Crimes

Reuters

**FRANKFURT** — Two doctors were sentenced Monday to four years in prison for helping to kill mentally ill people in a Nazi euthanasia program.

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Heinrich Bunke leaving court Monday after his conviction.

people with a Nazi ideology, who still deny the existence of extermination camps.

Barbie, 73, was head of the Gestapo in Lyon from 1942 to 1944 and is charged with arresting, torturing and deporting hundreds of Jews and French Resistance fighters to Nazi death camps.

He announced Wednesday that he would no longer attend court sessions.

Many of the other civil lawyers received similar calls and letters, Mr. Colendy said. One of them had a swastika painted on the door of his office.

Mr. Colendy said, "I think it is tragic that in 1987 there are still

people with a Nazi ideology, who still deny the existence of extermination camps.

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## Parliament Is Dissolved as U.K. Campaign Begins

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — Queen Elizabeth II dissolved Parliament on Monday and a 24-day election campaign officially began with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party expected to win its third straight election.

The queen signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament after meeting with the Privy Council, the monarch's advisers. The ritual was completed when the House of Lords affixed its seal to the proclamation.

The Social Democratic-Liberal Party alliance began the campaign by publishing a manifesto to unite a class-ridden society if it wins a majority in Parliament on June 11.

The alliance, which was formed five years ago, is challenging the two major parties.

Its manifesto was closely followed by Labor Party pledges for a new deal for British women.

The Social Democratic leader, David Owen, said: "We aim to transform our society, end the class divisions and bring a degree of comfort to those who are unable to live a full and satisfying life."

With the Liberal leader, David Steel, Mr. Owen addressed a news conference seated against a backdrop of the alliance's black and yellow colors and emblazoned with its election slogan, "Britain United — The Time Has Come."



David Steel, left, and David Owen in London on Monday.

Yellow and black alliance campaign buses started traffic outside the National Liberal Club overlooking the Thames River. The leaders unveiled a platform promising electoral reform, open government and the preservation of a British nuclear deterrent.

Mrs. Thatcher and Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labor Party, planned to present their party platforms Tuesday.

In recent days, White House officials have maintained that the so-called Boland Amendment that barred U.S. funding to the contras from October 1984 to October 1985 did not limit the administration from soliciting funds from third countries.

"I'm afraid we might be missing that point as we look at where the money went and which flight landed where."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, also a member of the investigating panel, said he was not sure that Congress could pass a law saying the president could not solicit donations for the contras from third countries.

"It's a big unaccountable pocket of secret money," Mr. Brown said, "to be used to finance covert adventures beyond the control of Congress."

Senator David L. Boren, Democrat

of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and a member of the Iran-contra investigating committee, said: "I think the lesson is so clear. When you get into the ends justify the means, and try to find ways to get around the law and the constitutional process, you end up with a tragedy."

A State Department legal analysis of the amendments barring or limiting the use of government funds for the contras addressed the issue of "nonappropriated funds."

"As a general rule deriving from Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution," the analysis said, "all funds received by the government must be placed in the Treasury, and no funds may be withdrawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by Congress. These rules come into effect with respect to any fund deemed to be U.S. funds."

General Secord's contention, if accepted by the independent cou-

tee investigating the affair, might protect him from charges that he converted U.S. funds to his use.

But if the funds were the government's, another constitutional question might arise.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Forward With Aquino

Given a history of egregious violence and fraud, all elections in the Philippines are at least open to suspicion, so you cannot dismiss outright the charges of those defeated there last week that manipulation and theft took place. But those making the claim have not been able to present anything even remotely approaching the evidence available in the last Marcos election, and there is widespread testimony that the overwhelming legislative victory of President Corazon Aquino's forces was legitimate. In fact, politically speaking, it would probably have been better ultimately for Mrs. Aquino and her allies if some of those who were defeated had been elected, since outside of office they could prove reckless and dangerous to the emerging democratic order in the country.

The Aquino strategy since the Marcos regime was deposed last year has been to re-create the country's democratic institutions and then take up social renewal. With a new constitution and presidential and congressional elections, a political structure is in place, although the army lingers not far from the center of politics and has yet to go over entirely to what should be its consuming mission: defending democracy against armed attack. The country has been edging up to the great task of agrarian reform — a

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Don't Rethink Treaties

The Reagan administration flirts with a reinterpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty. The State Department has now issued a detailed legal argument favoring a controversial, more permissive reading. The way Reagan officials justify the reinterpretation may come back to haunt them — when and if they complete a treaty of their own on medium-range missiles.

Asked recently what will concern the Senate if a treaty eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe comes before it, Senator Sam Nunn listed the expected complications over verification and short-range missiles. Then he added another. The Senate's treaty-making powers are jeopardized by the reinterpretation flap, the George Democrat said. The ABM treaty as presented to the Senate in 1972 clearly bars testing in space, which the administration now wants to conduct. The State Department now tells Mr.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Sensible About Hostages

Something interesting has happened — or has not happened — since the Iran-contra affair burst into the headlines six months ago. The plight of remaining American and European hostages in Lebanon no longer dominates the front page and the television screen. Terry Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, vanished in Beirut on Jan. 11; news items now calibrate his ordeal in two paragraphs. That is also the case with eight Americans still held; even recent threats by their captors failed to galvanize media attention. A videotape of hostage Alan Steen, released last week to a Beirut newspaper, was treated correctly in low-key news accounts as reassuring evidence that he was alive, not as a call to action.

Hostage families express fear that diminishing attention will prolong captivity, but the reverse is more likely to be true. When hostages lose attention-grabbing value, there is less incentive to abduct them. When captors cease believing that media can be manipulated to bring pressure for concessions, captives cease being controlling assets.

It has taken time for these lessons to sink in. On Nov. 4, 1979, Americans and their president were taken unaware when the mob burst into the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Patriotism and sympathy for the hostages welled up during 14 months. Every night,

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Whose Farmers First?

Last Wednesday leading economics ministers said in Paris that world agricultural supports were too high and agreed that governments should use the next round of trade talks to bring them down. On Thursday the Senate Agriculture Committee, in approving an amendment to the pending trade bill, provided an instant example of how hard that laudable goal will be to achieve.

The amendment would sharply increase U.S. grain and other agricultural export subsidies in 1990, through a device called the marketing loan, if "significant progress" were not made toward a world agricultural accord. And of course what the members of the Agriculture Committee would see as an acceptable accord is one in which the United States increased its market share. Our pocketbooks are deeper than yours, the amendment sweetly threatens rival producers. Cede us some sales or we'll blow you away.

The ministers are right about the problem. Stimulated by generous support levels, farmers are everywhere producing more than the world can buy. Governments, having helped produce the surplus, must help dispose of it. They engage in cutthroat pricing. No great increase in purchasing power is in sight to solve the problem on the demand side. To stop the world and get off, governments will have to put some farmers out of business. The political question is: Whose?

In agriculture there is already a trade war, one in which every country believes

that it is playing defense, not offense. The view is that the other fellow started it, which means that to achieve an equitable market we must reduce his subsidies first and most.

In the United States that view is fed by the fact that as recently as the 1970s U.S. farmers dominated and more or less owned the world market. They want it back and do not want to be told that to some extent the fundamentals (exchange rates, levels of self-sufficiency abroad) have changed.

Hence the committee's amendment. It is fine as a threat, but if carried out it would be a disaster. The system that it would magnify is already absurd. The government sets a market price at which it will buy commodities; then it uses funds to give farmers more than that market price; then it uses additional funds to subsidize foreign buyers — including now the Soviet Union — so that they can buy for less than that price. Soviet bakeries can now buy U.S. grain for less than U.S. bakers must pay. When it is not helping enemies, the system is hurting friends. The rice program has squeezed Thailand, the sugar program has squeezed the Philippines.

The farm bill now in place would reduce most support levels slowly. The direction is right and, given the enormous social and financial adjustment that must be made, so most likely is the speed. A blustery departure from this steady course would only strengthen the serious problem it purports to solve.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 612718; Production, 630392.  
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0311. Tel: 477-7768. Fax: RSS6078  
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## OPINION

### Pacific Basin: A Continuing Success Story

By Frank B. Gibney

This is the first of two articles.

SANTA BARBARA, California — Look beyond current U.S.-Japanese trade tensions to see the extraordinary rise of Pacific trade and investment in the last two decades, perhaps the greatest economic success story of this century.

Starting with Japan's "economic miracle" of the '60s, the extraordinary GNP growth figures of South Korea, Taiwan and the ASEAN countries signal a triumph of technology, modernization and hard work over traditional ideas of geography and some historical European assumptions.

The demonstrable competence and creativity of Asians in business and technology — and here we include the belated modernization drive of the People's Republic of China — has upset three centuries' worth of conventional wisdom about Western superiority in these areas.

Still, this success story — not to mention the very concept of the Pacific basin, embracing the East Asian countries, Australia, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands and North America — is by no means an Asian matter alone. Nor is it purely economic. Now that the GNP growth figures have been coming down and trans-Pacific economic brawling becomes the order of the day, we would do well to remember the real significance of the Pacific basin community to its members.

To argue, as some fashionable economists do, that the whole Pacific idea "is out" now that the high growth has abated, is to throw out a pretty big baby along with the bath water.

The primary factor in Pacific growth has been

the United States. Development and takeoffs in all the Pacific countries, Japan notably included, have been fueled not merely by the immense buying power of the U.S. marketplace but also by American exports, investment, education and ideas. The export and sharing of America's intellectual properties in the last 30 years has in itself played a vital role in building Pacific prosperity.

There is also a political side to the growth story. The peaceful conditions of good trading have been guaranteed by U.S. power. Since Vietnam, the Pacific diplomacy of the United States has been conciliatory rather than coercive.

Unlike the ill-fated South East Asian Treaty Organization of the John Foster Dulles era, the Association of South East Asian Nations was founded as a voluntary association of five equals — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — for mutual protection against military attack as much as for economic development and modernization. The ASEAN countries, now joined by Brunei, have a long way to go before becoming anything like an economic community, but they furnish a model for other developing countries that is all the more striking for the sharp diversity of cultures represented.

Free enterprise business has been the guiding principle of the Pacific basin economies, even

though it is often restricted by development-minded bureaucracies. Marxists and doctrinaire socialists have been conspicuous for their absence from the growth scenario. Where rigid Communist planning prevailed — as in North Korea, Communist Vietnam and, until the late '70s, in the People's Republic of China — the consequent economic ossification has served as a living example of what not to do.

It would be wishful thinking of a high order to classify all the countries around the Pacific Rim as democracies. Varying degrees of authoritarianism exist among them, albeit mixed with democratic forms. Yet economic success has brought rising expectations with it, and these are in turn fueled by the pervasive and continuing educational and cultural influences coming from North America. All this has exerted its own pressure for greater political and social freedom.

For the past decade and a half, the three historic Pacific powers — Japan, China and the United States — have been at peace. More, they are cooperating (and also competing) in assisting the fifth but measurable modernization of the People's Republic of China. And the Soviet Union has at last shown signs of getting into the Pacific act.

The change in attitude is surely the result of the Pacific community's visible progress.

The writer is president of the Pacific Basin Institute in Santa Barbara, California. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

### Five Billion: A Triumph, A Challenge

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Perhaps while you are reading this newspaper, or perhaps next week, but soon in any case, the five billionth living inhabitant of Earth will be born. Before the century ends there will be six billion. Population is growing by 150 a minute.

Is it a triumph or a threat? Clearly it is both. The numbers reflect the advance of human ingenuity in wresting survival from nature. Agriculture, medicine, science, industry have transformed the planet's ability to support human life to a degree unimaginable even in the middle of this century.

How much further can we go? Obviously, nobody knows. But we do know that somewhere there are limits and that they lie in the capacity of the soil, the atmosphere, the regenerative forces that enable nature to continue supporting us. Either we will learn to face them and care for them, or nature will reimpose the old Malthusian methods of famine, pestilence and war to restore its own kind of balance.

The UN Fund for Population Activities has been holding a conference here in an attempt to peer ahead. Because it is a United Nations group, it is also concerned with development, with the chances of all these burgeoning masses of people to extricate themselves from misery. It isn't really true that the world is getting poorer, as is sometimes said. But it is indeed true that there are more and more desperately poor people, increasing by some 220,000 a day.

Further, as Lester Brown of Worldwatch Institute pointed out, it is also becoming more and more difficult to deal in an isolated way with the problems being provoked. There is a chain reaction. Each important change in the balance provokes another, at an accelerating pace.

In poor countries, expanding population brings deforestation as people cut down trees for firewood. That exposes topsoil, so with poor land and no more trees, people turn to using animal dung for fuel instead of a fertilizer, which impoverishes the soil even more. Tropical rain forests maintain the moisture which keeps the rains coming. As coastal lands lose their cover, the forests become savannas and eventually deserts.

Depletion of environmental resources affects economic capacity, which comes to affect politics. Nothing is really disconnected in the longer term. Mr. Brown gave some disturbing figures on Mexico. It was the first country to launch the green revolution, tripling its grain production from 1950 to 1970. But population grew so fast that its agricultural output is now going down and it is importing huge amounts of food.

Even with its oil bonanza, import needs forced Mexico into debts that are now beyond control. It has to borrow more just to pay the interest. At last the burden of a population that grows too much faster than the economy has been recognized. But it is part of the dilemma, as Mr. Brown says, that it is much easier to reduce population growth when living standards are rising. The opposite is perversely true when the economy is declining.

The well-to-do countries can pass all kinds of immigration laws, but the pressure of at least a portion of these rapidly growing populations around the world to seek the old escape by migration will continue to mount. They come from Africa and Asia as well as Latin America.

Edgard Pisani of France said he had drawn two maps of his country. One showed where Muslim immigrants live in particularly heavy concentrations. The other showed where there are concentrations of voter support for Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's ultraright party. The two maps were exactly the same. Mr. Le Pen's party is still marginal, but it is a blot and could become a menace to French democracy.

The technical side of the population issue and what can be done about it is difficult enough. But there is an underlying political argument, usually veiled, that makes it all much worse.

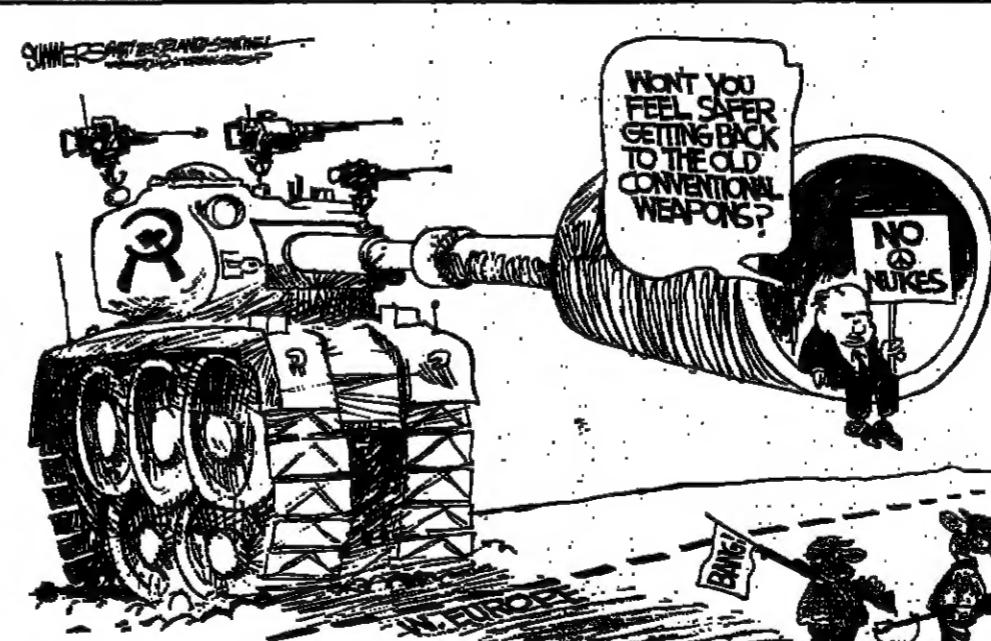
Until recently, many African and other Third World leaders took the stand that population control efforts were a hidden demand for maintaining white supremacy. Population size is equated with power in the world, and since they know they are not going to win the race for economic power in the foreseeable future, some of these leaders go for population power. In response, some whites now argue in favor of population growth in Western countries so as not to be outbred.

But if population is still a political weapon, it is double-edged. Even this form of deterrence will not be risk-free. Some fear that the temptation to pre-emptively strike East bloc forces before they can attack would be particularly strong during crises. Arms control has a role to play here. Creating weapons-free zones on both sides of the East-West borders would be one way to reduce the danger that defensive measures would be misinterpreted as preparations for an attack.

Since these new weapons will not be available overnight, there is time to negotiate a stable transition.

In the interim, nuclear deterrence remains a fact of life. Those who portray the zero missile option as disarmament are missing the big picture. Some 4,600 tactical weapons would remain in Europe and, with 300,000 U.S. troops on the ground, Moscow is not about to dismiss U.S. strategic forces as irrelevant in the regional security equation.

A final problem: Exotic weaponry will not be cheap. One reason for nuclear dependence is NATO's failure to make the sacrifices required for an expansive conventional defense. That reluctance is understandable when tra-



wars" research has heightened awareness of the role that technology plays in directing strategic thinking, strategic defense is not at issue here.

Indeed, the fixation on the Strategic Defense Initiative has blinded us to a larger reality: Not only is the prospect of deflecting a nuclear attack bleak, but also, despite the SDI hype, most American defense research focuses on technologies that have direct application to conventional warfare. Western defense experts express confidence that these developments will radically alter conventional military planning.

In the decade ahead, as these technologies are made available, the word "conventional" may no longer suffice to describe the capabilities and consequences of these so-called one-shot, one-"kill" weapons, which can distinguish and destroy tanks, artillery, command posts and other targets.

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the current and former military chiefs of staff, Marshals Sergei Akhromeyev and Nikolai Ogarkov, have noted these developments and expressed fears that exotic weapons could be as threatening to military forces as nuclear weapons are today. Moscow has good reason for concern. If these technologies fulfilled their promise, they could place at risk what the Soviet Union values most — its military. That would neutralize Moscow's quantitative advantage and counsel against armed adventure.

This is not an issue about turning swords into plowshares but about weapons of an especially deadly character. The high probability that an attacker's forces would be decimated is what could provide nonnuclear deterrence. The advantage of this form of deterrence lies in its ability to threaten military forces without placing all of mankind in jeopardy.

Nevertheless, all weapons are double-edged. Even this form of deterrence will not be risk-free. Some fear that the temptation to pre-emptively strike East bloc forces before they can attack would be particularly strong during crises. Arms control has a role to play here. Creating weapons-free zones on both sides of the East-West borders would be one way to reduce the danger that defensive measures would be misinterpreted as preparations for an attack.

### IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1912: All Eyes on Ohio

NEW YORK — Only 124 of the 1,072 delegates to the Republican Convention are yet to be elected, and the Convention is less than five weeks off. President W.H. Taft has 484 delegates and Theodore Roosevelt 380, the President lacking 56 votes and the Vice President 160 of the required majority. Should Mr. Roosevelt get all the delegates yet to be chosen he would not have a majority. That, however, does not make his nomination impossible, because upward of 175 delegates for Mr. Taft are bound informally and could desert him. Mr. Roosevelt's managers are striving to create discord among them in the regional security equation.

A final problem: Exotic weaponry will not be cheap. One reason for nuclear dependence is NATO's failure to make the sacrifices required for an expansive conventional defense. That reluctance is understandable when tra-

#### 1937: Baldwin Summons Up

LONDON — Europe today is neither at war nor at peace, but "stands at armed attention," Stanley Baldwin declared [on May 18] in what he described as his last speech before a great audience as Prime Minister. It was a moving oration, which the elder statesman, who retires within a fortnight to the House of Lords, made to an audience of 10,000 young men and women in Albert Hall. Mr. Baldwin vibrantly called upon British youth to defend democracy against the tyranny of dictatorships. Against the brute force of dictatorships, Mr. Baldwin set up the ideal of a Christian state combining democracy and monarchy. "The old doctrine of the divine right of kings is gone, but we have no intention of creating in its place a new doctrine of the divine right of states, for no state that ever was is worthy of a free man's worship."

## OPINION

**No Longer a Golden Land  
For All Who Want Work**

By A.M. Rosenthal

**N**EW YORK — One night, creeping through the bushes along the Texas side of the U.S.-Mexican border, I began to laugh. I laughed until I had to sit on the ground to control the sense of wild comedy that suddenly had seized me.

A colleague and I had been taken out by the men of a U.S. border patrol, who were to show us how they caught wetbacks — illegal aliens — trying to sneak across a shallow part of the river that separates the countries. Shivering along in the dark, I suddenly thought, I'm one too — a wetback — and so was my father.

I had a swift image of my father wiping tears of laughter from his eyes if he could see his only boy solemnly

**ON MY MIND**

crawling through bushes with a bunch of young cops keen to catch people doing pretty much what we had done, long ago. His hilarity was contagious.

"I am one of them," I finally was able to whisper to my fellow editor, pointing to the men of the border patrol.

That was a few years back, and just the other day I again felt like the ones across the river, when I read an appeal from President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador. It was in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans who had journeyed to the United States to try to earn a living — exactly the reason my father, Harry, had come to the United States from Canada.

The Salvadorans are in the United States without legal papers, as my father and I had been. Under the new immigration bill, they will have to get out. Instead of being able to send money home, they probably will wind up in some Salvadorean village waiting for U.S. aid handouts.

The new immigration bill generally makes sense. It grants amnesty to those illegal aliens who can prove they entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have been present continuously since then, and it provides quotas for the future. In the words of its supporters, it closes the back door of illegal immigration to keep open the legal front door.

There are exceptions for illegal immigrants who claim political refugees status — including some anti-government Salvadorans who cite fear of terrorism. But it does not exempt most Salvadorans in the United States, who fled their embattled country in economic desperation.

I thought of Harry again; but without

laughter this time. He had left Russia in the early part of this century because he detested czarist despotism. He went to Canada. He was a bohemian outdoorsman and became a farmer, a layer of track and, finally and most happily, a fur trader in the north country.

But Harry somehow could not make a living in Canada. So he moved the wife he had sweet-talked into joining him in Canada, five daughters and me to the United States. People did that a lot in those days, moved to where the work was.

Harry died when I was 13. Five years later, I discovered that he had never become a citizen of the United States. So I was not one, either. And when The Authorities found out that I could not tell them precisely what train I had taken to the United States when I was 4 years old, they told me I was in America illegally.

They gave me an alien registration card, however, and allowed me to stay. To become a U.S. citizen I had to go back across the border, many years later, get the proper papers at a U.S. consulate and officially enter the country where I had lived for most of my life.

I am sure that the reason Harry never became a citizen was that he had trouble answering those pesky questions, in the application form, about entry details.

Most of the millions of immigrants who helped build the United States also came to earn bread for themselves and their families. They called it the Golden Land, not because they thought they could sweep up riches but because they knew they could work and earn. They were often weary with labor and worried about the next dollar, but I never once heard "Golden Land" said with derision.

Harry deeply loved the open far country of Canada and he would have preferred to remain there as a fur trader. But if he had to give that up and take a job he hated in New York to support his family, he did. And he blessed this land for the chance. He blessed it even in the months after he fell off his house painter's scaffold, those bad and lingering months before his death. There were no cars and no Cossacks and no Communists, and in the United States a man could make a living.

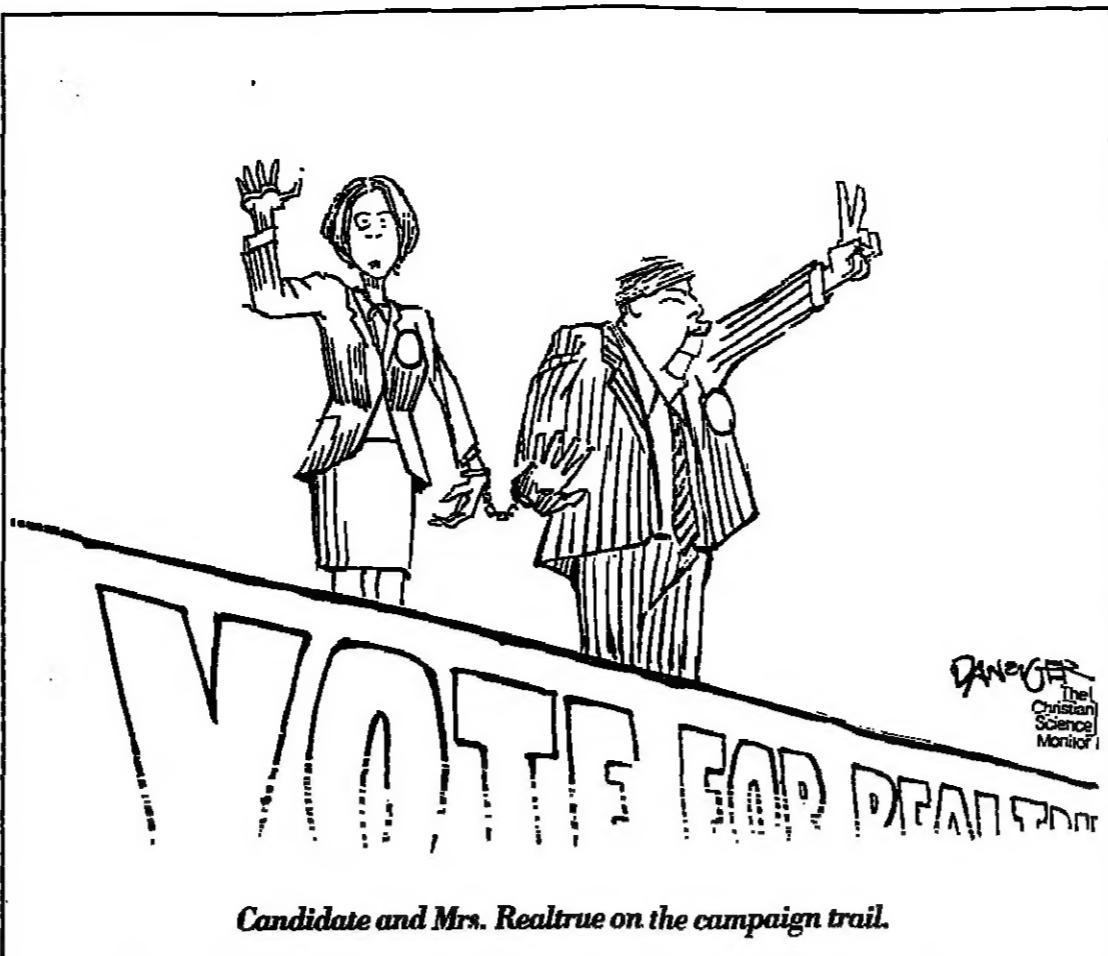
President Ronald Reagan has turned down the appeal from President Duarte. Sometimes the benefits of being an American ally are hard to discern.

So if Harry was Salvadoran he might be getting ready now to be thrown out of the country. That could have gone for me, too. Of course, they would have had to catch us first.

The United States is no longer the Golden Land for all who are seeking work. But Congress, at least, can make exceptions for economic refugees, those who flee war to make a living. Some of the senators and representatives in Washington may be Harry's boys, too.

The New York Times

*Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.*

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Contra Ban, Reinterpreted**

The U.S. State Department's finding on the anti-ballistic missile treaty points to a way out of the contrite affair for President Reagan. If the treaty can be "reinterpreted" as authorizing the development of space-based ABM systems, why not "reinterpret" the congressional ban on contra aid as authorizing assistance to the anti-government forces?

MARK R. ANSPACH,  
Paris

**A Nonpartisan Senator?**

I was heartened to read Senator Daniel K. Inouye's opinion column "Irangate: These Hearings Should Be Nonpartisan" (May 4). It was a relief to hear that he will try to keep these public hearings nonpartisan. But in a front-page report in the same issue, the senator is quoted as saying, "The president knew much more than the White House has intimated." This, two days before the hearings began. What a nice unbiased way to start them.

F.J. UROS,  
Limassol, Cyprus

**Back to (Soviet) Estonia**

A. Ryan Jr., formerly of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, defends the deportation of

Karl Linna on the grounds that Linna received the full benefit of due process in American courts (*Letters, May 7*). Mr. Ryan presents a strong case, but he ignores the question of justice in America's relations with other countries.

The United States, like most other Western countries, has not recognized the illegal incorporation of the Baltic states — Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania — into the Soviet Union as a result of Nazi Germany's collaboration with the Soviet Union from 1939 to 1941. But handing Linna over to the Soviet Estonian authorities is recognition that they now represent the Estonian people.

Karl Linna worked for the Nazi Germans, and therefore West Germany should have taken the responsibility for prosecuting him as an alleged war criminal, just as an independent Estonia would have tried him for collaboration and war crimes against its citizens.

But there is also another point, no less disturbing. Whatever happened to the Western concept of justice whereby criminals are not to be delivered across borders to countries in which cruel and unusual punishment awaits them? Has the United States broken with this noble principle? Or has the Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachev suddenly become a paragon of virtue?

ATIS LEJINS,  
Stockholm,

**Questions for Israel**

Regarding "Israel Is Ready to Talk Peace; to Whom Should It Talk?" (*Letters, April 30*), I suggest: to one or both of the two elected mayors in the occupied West Bank who had their legs blown off. Or to the PLO, the preferred representative of West Bank inhabitants.

Simpler, implement the Camp David agreement, which would have given autonomy to the West Bank by 1984 if Menachem Begin had not sent in more settlers as soon as he signed the accord.

M.P. HIGHSMITH,  
Tessin, Switzerland

Joseph Lerner of Jerusalem attacks Arab states for not accepting Palestinian refugees as citizens (*Letters, May 6*). He should ask why Israel does not allow the Palestinians, under threat in Lebanon and in exile everywhere, to return to their homeland and be compensated for the homes and land they have lost since 1948.

M.B. KATZ,  
London

**Exorbitant Tuition Costs**

It was with great interest that I read your report on the increasing costs of a college education. ("In U.S., Harsh Debate Over Why College Costs Rise So Rapidly," May 13.) When I was a Har-

vard undergraduate in 1942 and 1943, the annual tuition was \$400; i.e., \$100 per course. Percentage-wise, the increase between that figure and today's cost is way beyond the rate of inflation, and I certainly cannot find any good reason for it.

DANIEL SALEM,  
London

**Baby Talk and Hearing**

I found "The Importance of Baby Talk" (*Science, May 7*) interesting, but I was surprised that hearing disorders got but fleeting mention. Surely the first problem to consider, and hopefully to exclude, in linguistic disorders, is hearing disability. One would hope that nonprofessionals would look first to hearing problems before searching for others.

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M.B. KATZ,  
London

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Japan Gets in Paris's Hair***International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The opening of another hairdressing salon in Paris is not, per se, an earthshaking event. However, Alexandre Zouari's is something else again.

It is backed by the Japanese cosmetics firm of Shiseido, a \$2.5 billion company with 22,000 employees. Shiseido invested \$3.3 million in the venture. The salon, near Place de l'Alma, was decorated with silk settees and blond marble by Jacques Grange, a favorite of, among others, Yves Saint Laurent and Marie-Hélène de Rothschild. Bernadette Chirac, wife of the Paris mayor, was on hand last Tuesday to cut the ribbon — which, again, seemed a bit out of proportion. About 500 people came to the cocktail party and later that evening Tou-Paris went to a black-tie dinner party given at Maxim's by Zouari for the president of the company, Yoshi Ohno, who was unable to attend for reasons of health. Ohno was replaced by the company's executive vice-president, Yoshiharu Fukuhara.

According to Fukuhara, Shiseido started 125 years ago with pharmaceutical products. They are now best known for cosmetics and hairdressing products, which have been distributed in Italy for 20 years and in West Germany 22 years. They are planning to expand

into France, Britain (next fall) and the Netherlands. "However," Fukuhara said, "Europe is still a small percentage of our volume." Asked about rumors that they were buying Hermès, he said: "No, it's not a straight purchase and it's still a secret."

**HEBE DORSEY**

secret. It's not a merger either but something which will be beneficial to both sides. We've been having negotiations with Hermès for quite a while and we're looking at other French companies as well."

Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès, Hermès' president, said, "Hermès is flourishing and it's not for sale. Our only negotiations with the Shiseido group involved the possibility of their distributing our perfume in Japan."

According to a Paris financier, who had heard the Hermès-Shiseido rumor, given the present Japanese buying power everything is possible, "and if they offered three times what Hermès is worth, it might be very tempting. The Japanese are also crazy about prestige and in this respect, Hermès is one of the best companies in France."

Shiseido's impact on Paris has

been slow and low-keyed but sure. Five years ago, they hired the makeup artist Serge Lutens away from Dior to create the Shiseido image — very languid and very pale with bright red lips. They have also kept close to fashion, coiffing several collections, including Thierry Mugler, Hanae Mori, Yohji Yamamoto and Kenzo.

According to Akira Takai, manager of the Zouari salon, Shiseido backed Zouari because they needed Parisian prestige to upgrade their line of hairdressing products (which represents 20 percent of their volume) at home. Their products are distributed in 16,000 beauty salons in Japan and lately, he said, they were losing ground. Shiseido is going to create a hairdressing line in Zouari's name and will open several Alexandre Zouari salons in Japan. Their idea is to create a strong deluxe image. They also plan to open more Zouari salons in France. "We already have one in Deauville," he said. "We'd like to open in Monte Carlo." Zouari cosmetics and eventually a perfume are also in the wings. Long resistant to fragrances, the Japanese market is just opening up to them now.

Why Zouari? "Because we



At opening, from left, Fukuhara, Mrs. Chirac, Zouari.

looked around for a young hairdresser and found that Zouari was already a star," he said. "He had done several shows in Japan" for L'Oréal "and last February, he did a show for us attended by 2,800 people."

The Tunisian-born Zouari started his career at 18 at Lorca's and then went on to Maurice Franck's. From the start, he made a point of coiffing prominent women, including Princess Soraya, Claudia Cardinale and Margaux Hemingway. He became a favorite of Princess Ira von Furstenberg. He also went several times to Saudi Arabia for extravagant weddings and parties.

A talented hairdresser, he is particularly good at elaborate evening coiffures.

**A Life of Being Arthur***International Herald Tribune*

**P**Aris — Arthur Garfunkel has a theory that people conform to the implications of their names. Arthur helped him earn early fame and fortune, allowing the subsequent luxury of what he describes as "a life of constant philosophizing." He is certain his existence would have been quite different had he been named Peter.

He does not pretend to be Paul. "I never wrote songs because Paul Simon is such a great songwriter," he said, without bitterness. It was a statement of fact about his oldest friend and former partner. "There just did not seem to be room for me. I didn't want to put in 'equal time' for its own sake. I'm an interpreter of songs. I love to sing pretty melodies and I think I do it well."

"Arthur" rolls melodiously off the tongue; there is something romantic about it, implying lonely valor. "The love of my life died" in 1979, "while I was on location in Vienna playing the lead in Nicholas Roeg's film 'Bad Timing.' I became heart-heavy, reclusive, I pulled back. I was no longer in touch with what others were doing." He took long lonely walks in Japan, and through the Delaware Water Gap. He spent a summer by himself in a house in Dubrovnik playing Bach on a harpsichord. He began to read the dictionary — starting from letter Z because "it seemed like less of a commitment."

He has since filled six pocket notebooks — back-to-front for the same reason — with more than 700 poems. He calls them "bits, in the Lenny Bruce sense." It is time to explain himself. He feels "stronger now, better informed." His fans probably think, "He's the silent one. He obviously thinks but we don't know what he thinks."

Still, he wonders if poems like

songs, must inevitably lead to business — to promotion campaigns, sales scans and reviews. Does he

want editors as well as producers asking him, "But what's it about?"

After their biggest album, "Bridge Over Troubled Water," in 1971, Simon and Garfunkel went their own ways but reunited a decade later to give what Simon described as a "neighborhood concert" for 500,000 people in Central Park. They continue to live on opposite sides of the park. "My relationship with Paul has reached a point where there's no need for words," he says. "We're like a couple that has come through to the other side of romantic love into something deeper."

Having arrived in Le Havre on a freighter from New York last week, Garfunkel was talking in the lobby of an anonymous hotel in Montparnasse. He had spent most of the day before at the Orsay Museum. The next day, hoping to come up with some answers along the way,

David Gahr  
Garfunkel: "I love to sing pretty melodies."

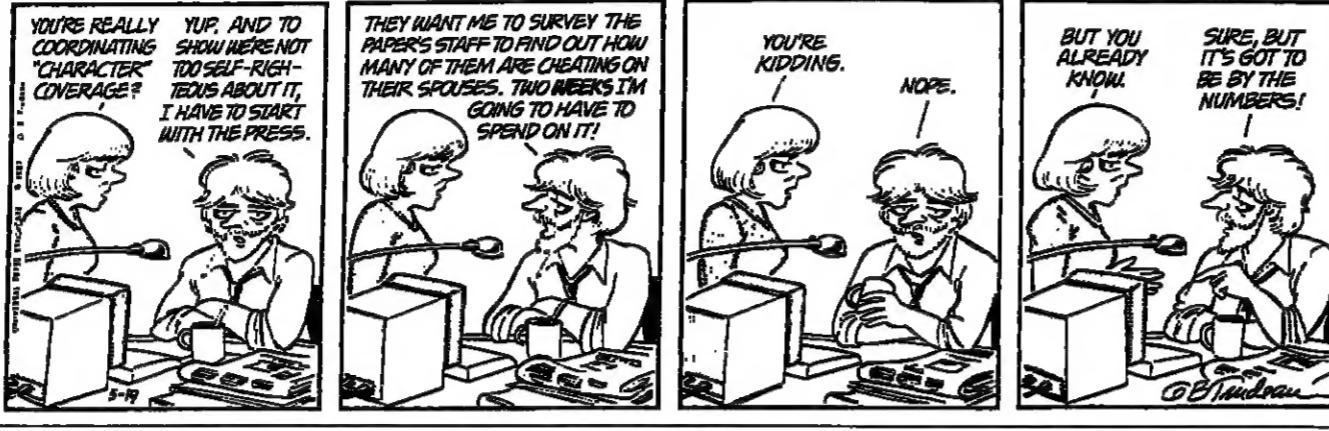
an accountant-dominated, Wall Street-owned business intent on safe quarterly profits above all. Part of loving rock 'n' roll is being free and finding this is my stuff. My parents don't get it and they're not supposed to get it and if they did get it I'd find something else. How can any schoolboy hero today know its corporate nature?"

On the other hand (there always seems to be another hand), his friend Jack Nicholson says: "Sometimes you have to bet against your own intelligence." Maybe he should try to be more "cool," a word he defines as "elegant." He is leaning to agreeing to add the two songs, though there is a fine wall not cross and somewhere in south-eastern France, he is trying to figure out where to draw it.

Although grateful to the openness of the American system which allowed a middle-class kid without any inside track to enrich my life with a God-given talent, through hard work," he is appalled by how his fellow Americans have become obsessed with "exploiting that openness only to make millions."

At the end of the Oscar-winning film "The Graduate," which featured the music of Simon and Garfunkel, Dustin Hoffman finally gets the girl. They sit together on the back of a bus going they know not where staring wordlessly into space. Viewers are supposed to wonder, "Now what? What happens after a happy ending?" Referring to it, Garfunkel hesitates and then quotes from his friend's hit, "Mrs. Robinson": "... every way you look at it you lose."

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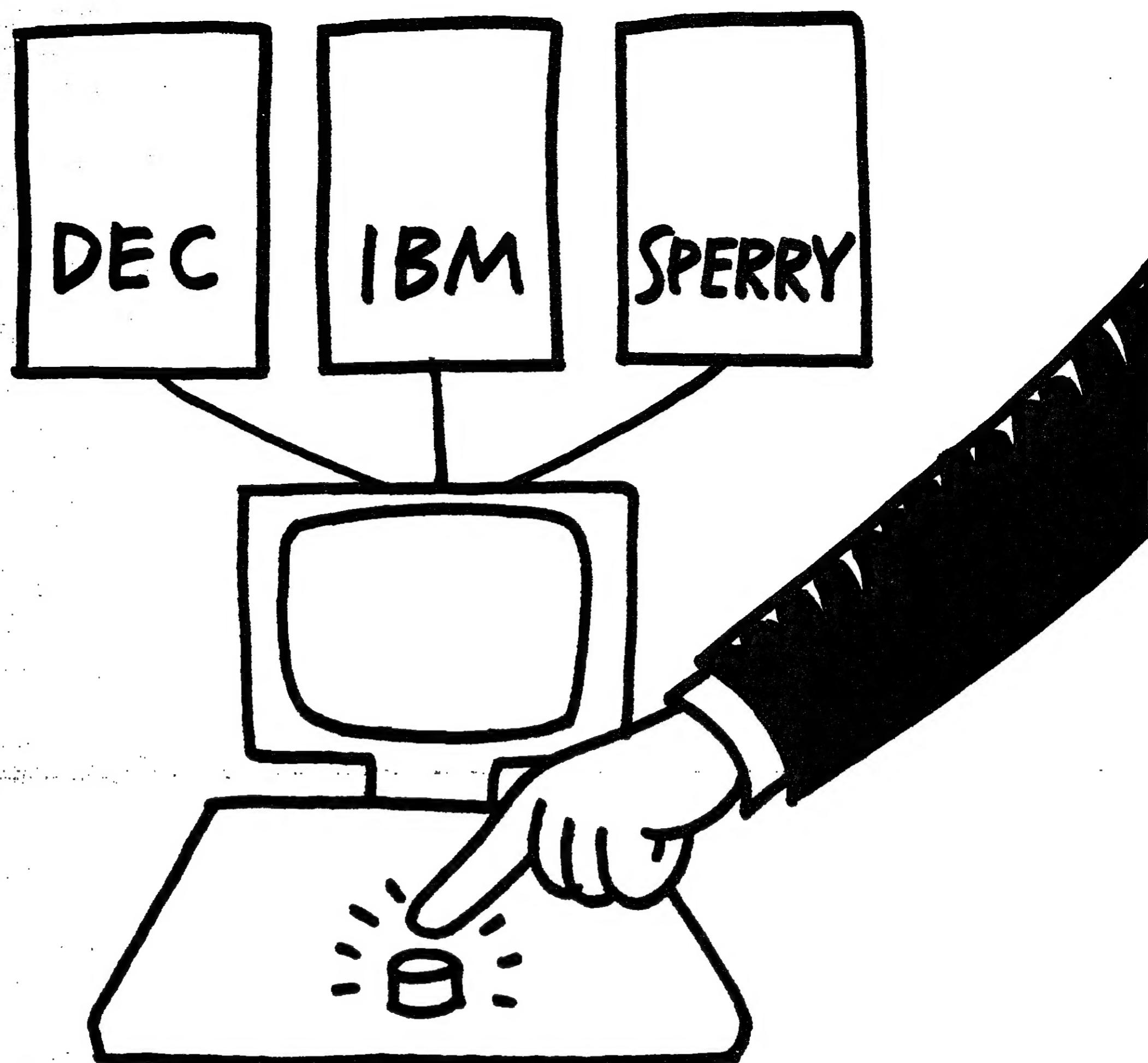
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## INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

### Unified German Exchanges Tap New Secondary Market

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

**F**RANKFURT — When West Germany's stock exchanges formally banded together nearly a year ago under the aegis of the Federation of German Stock Exchanges, many observers questioned whether the eight bourses could bury their long-time rivals and act as one.

The creation of an umbrella organization was seen as critical, however, to West Germany's hopes of competing effectively with the world's other major financial centers: New York, Tokyo and London. But heading the federation was viewed as an unenviable, if not daunting task.

That challenge helped lure Rüdiger von Rosen, the federation's executive vice chairman, away from a secure job as the head of the Bundesbank's press and information department. Six months into his new role, Mr. von Rosen is keenly aware of the immensity of his task as the federation's chief operating officer.

"It's still a challenge to help make 'Financial Center Germany' more internationally competitive," he said in a recent interview. "It will be a challenge for the next decades, there is no doubt about that."

"We are well aware that international markets have developed quite significantly. People still speak mainly of New York, Tokyo and London, although Germany's economy and markets play a very significant role."

To help change the perception of West Germany as a significant, but sometimes deliberately provincial, financial center, one of the federation's first moves under Mr. von Rosen was to install a new method of calculating turnover. The new method takes account of both sides of a trade instead of just the sale.

This brought West Germany's turnover compilation into line with procedures used in London, its main competitor as a European financial center. The change also eased statistical comparison for international investors.

**T**HE Frankfurt and Düsseldorf bourses account for about two-thirds of turnover in West Germany. The Munich, Bremen, Stuttgart, Berlin, Hamburg and Hannover exchanges have far fewer listings and serve mainly as regional trading centers.

"Using the new calculation method, we had, astonishingly enough, total turnover on the eight exchanges of 650 billion Deutsche marks (about \$365 billion) in the first four months of 1987, for stocks and bonds," Mr. von Rosen said.

But compared with other European markets, he said, Germany has "a certain capital market potential."

The federation's most recent innovation was designed to tap that potential. On May 4, West Germany's stock exchanges opened a new secondary market for stocks and bonds, intended to encourage more of West Germany's 2,200 small and medium-sized companies to trade their shares publicly. Currently only a small percentage are publicly traded.

The secondary market is the fourth form of equity trading in West Germany. Stocks and bonds are traded in official dealings on the bourses, as well as in regulated free trading and unregulated free trading.

Only 29 stocks are listed on the secondary market and volume has been described by traders as "very slow."

While some business publications have suggested that West Germany's traditionally cautious corporate leaders are reluctant to run the risks of public trading, Mr. von Rosen believes the market will find wider acceptance.

"If a company is good, and has well-based leadership, then there is no risk in going public," he said.

The climate in the last three or four years has been very open and progressive for corporations to go public, he said.

"We've had a great deal of interest from smaller companies, so the potential is there."

See GERMANY, Page 13

## Currency Rates

		May 18					
		D.M.	Fr.	G.P.	Yen	Sterl.	U.S.
Amsterdam	5,515	1,371	12,220	12,278	1,388	—	12,145
Buenos Aires	3,615	10,625	20,231	1,391	—	12,725	14,645
Bremen	5,772	2,99	—	20,81	1,276	8,675	12,376
London (M)	1,471	—	2,948	78,678	1,276	8,675	12,376
Milan	1,287,40	2,781,10	7,714,45	1,287,40	2,781,10	7,714,45	2,957,65
New York (M)	1,287,40	2,781,10	7,714,45	1,287,40	2,781,10	7,714,45	2,957,65
Tokyo	1,284,40	2,844,40	7,656	1,287,40	2,781,10	7,714,45	2,957,65
Zurich	1,458	2,683	8,025	1,285	1,122	7,777	3,588
1 ECU	1,169	6,638	20,244	1,285	1,082	7,728	3,538
7 SDR	1,194	8,778	23,385	1,285	1,082	7,728	3,538

*(a) Commercial Franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Not quoted. (A.U.) Not available.*

### Other Dollar Values

		May 18					
		U.S.	Fr.	DM	ECU	Yen	GBP
Austria, central bank	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Austria, s.	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Balear. ins. Fr.	37,18	—	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Brazil, cruzeiro	20,72	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Canada, dollar	1,3402	1,3402	1,3402	1,3402	1,3402	1,3402	1,3402
Chinese yuan	3,2221	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Danish krone	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Egypt, pound	2,1477	2,1477	2,1477	2,1477	2,1477	2,1477	2,1477
Finland, markka	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Germany, mark	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Iceland, króna	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Ireland, pound	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Iraq, dinar	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Iran, rial	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Italy, lira	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Japan, yen	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Kuwait, dinar	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Lithuania, litas	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Malta, lira	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Norway, krone	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Peru, inti	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Portugal, escudo	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Spain, peseta	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Sweden, krona	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Switzerland, franc	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
U.S.S.R., ruble	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
United Kingdom, pound	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
United States, dollar	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779
Yugoslavia, dinar	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779	1,779

*Sources: Interbank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banco Nazionale del Portofino (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAAI (London, Royal, Royal, Germany); (Vienna). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

## Interest Rates

		May 18					
		Dollar	DM	Fr.	ECU	Yen	GBP
1 month	4.45-5%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%
2 months	4.6-4.7%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%
3 months	4.7-4.8%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%
4 months	4.8-4.9%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%
5 months	4.9-5%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%
6 months	5.0-5.1%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%	3.6-4%

*Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), OMV, SF, Pound; FF: Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum for investment.*

### Key Money Rates May 18

		May 18					
		Dollar	DM	Fr.	ECU	Yen	GBP
Discount rate	5.7%	5.7%	—	—	—	—	—
Prime rate	8.1%	8.1%	—	—	—		



## Unilever Profit Rose 48% in Quarter

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Unilever, the British-Dutch consumer goods conglomerate, said Monday that pretax profit for the first quarter had jumped 48 percent to £249 million (\$585.6 million) from £236 million in the year-earlier period.

The results were well above analysts' forecasts. Unilever PLC's shares rose sharply in London to close at 3,034 pence Monday after ending at 2,868 pence Friday.

Overall, the improved results in North America reflected higher volumes for all product groups.

Operating profit in North America was £53 million in the first quarter after a £12 million loss in the corresponding period last year. Unilever said this was the quarter in which its planned market investment in the region was lower than the corresponding period last year.

Operating profit in Europe climbed to £223 million after £160 million in last year's first quarter, due partly to improved margins. Operating profit in the rest of the world rose to £100 million from £83 million in the 1986 period.

Unilever said exchange rate movements did not have a major impact on the quarter's results.

BOC, formerly British Oxygen Corp., said group debt in the first half fell 10.8 percent to £471.5 million from £529 million.

Net earnings rose 41.6 percent to £76.9 million, BOC said. The company said the results were in line with expectations.

It said changes in exchange rates and last year's forward sale of dollars had obscured a 49 percent rise in underlying pre-tax trading profit.

### COMPANY NOTES

Allied Signal Inc. has signed an agreement with the newly formed Bearing Acquisition Corp. for Bearing to buy Allied's MPB Corp., unit, a maker of precision bearings, for an undisclosed amount.

Bell Resources Ltd., a part of Bell Group Ltd., sold its entire holding of 18.73 million shares in Mivgan Crucible PLC for the equivalent of 144.2 million Australian dollars (\$102.5 million). Bell did not identify the buyer.

Briery Investments Ltd. of New Zealand is launching full takeover bids for three of its listed units: BIL is making bids for Consolidated Metal Industries Ltd., of which it owns 82 percent; Morrison-Pin Holdings Ltd. (70 percent); and Masport Ltd. (58 percent).

Church's Fried Chicken Inc. said in San Antonio, Texas, that its board had decided that Church's should remain an independent public company. Last week, Church's rejected an offer to be acquired by a group led by its former chairman, Richard F. Sherman, for about \$460 million.

K mart Corp., the big U.S. discount retail chain, said its earnings rose 26 percent in the quarter ended April 29, on higher sales and lower costs. It earned \$135.5 million in the first three months of 1987, up from \$91.6 million.

Mitsui Coal Mining Co. will close its main mine in Hokkaido and discharge 840 employees following a protracted slump in the Japanese mining industry.

National Australia Bank Ltd. has agreed to sell a subsidiary, National and General Insurance Co., to a Zurich Insurance Co. unit, Zurich Australian Insurance Group.

Pioneer Concrete Services Ltd. of Australia will acquire 38.5 percent of Noranda Pacific Ltd. from Noranda Inc. as part of an expansion in gold exploration. Noranda will sell its 50.24 percent stake in Noranda Pacific to Pioneer and other shareholders for 196 million Australian dollars (\$139.4 million).

Hal Roach Studios Inc. is reworking operations to focus on television production, colorization, program distribution and investments. Resulting charges for the year ended March 31 will produce a net loss. Hal Roach had a loss of \$1.1 million in fiscal 1986.

Saudi Basic Industries Corp.'s shareholders approved a 10-for-one stock split, sources said. Sabic is 70-percent owned by the Saudi government.

Turner Broadcasting System Inc. has reported a net loss of \$39.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, after a loss of \$6.7 million for the year-earlier period.

Revenue rose to \$137.5 million from \$86.6 million. The losses were tied to Turner's acquisition of the MGM film library.

Alusuisse had losses of 688 million Swiss francs (\$470.6 million) last year, after a related loss of 756 million francs in 1985.

Swiss law does not cover participation certificates. However, Mr. Lussy said he believed rules on a similar instrument, dividend-right certificates, applied.

nounced change in accounting for depreciation of tangible assets. The effect of these changes was to increase operating profit in the first quarter by \$16 million.

Overall, the improved results in North America reflected higher volumes for all product groups.

Operating profit in North America was £53 million in the first quarter after a £12 million loss in the corresponding period last year. Unilever said this was the quarter in which its planned market investment in the region was lower than the corresponding period last year.

Operating profit in Europe climbed to £223 million after £160 million in last year's first quarter, due partly to improved margins. Operating profit in the rest of the world rose to £100 million from £83 million in the 1986 period.

Unilever said exchange rate movements did not have a major impact on the quarter's results.

Unilever's results were well above analysts' forecasts. Unilever PLC's shares rose sharply in London to close at 3,034 pence Monday after ending at 2,868 pence Friday.

Michael Angus, chairman of Unilever PLC, said the results reflected a strong performance in all regions and for all products.

He said it included the first contribution from Chesebrough-Pond's Inc., the U.S.-based food and health product company that Unilever NV acquired in December.

Unilever said that Chesebrough-Pond made a significant contribution to operating profit, particularly in North America. After deducting the financing cost of the acquisition, the contribution to profit attributable was £7.0 million.

Unilever said its results also benefited from the previously announced change in accounting for depreciation of tangible assets. The effect of these changes was to increase operating profit in the first quarter by \$16 million.

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## Norway Boeing Order Expected

**Reuters**

OSLO — Norwegian television said Monday that Braathens SAFE AS, Norway's biggest fully private airline, would order 25 medium-size planes from Boeing Co. for an estimated \$600 million.

Braathens said after a board meeting Monday that it would an-

nounce Thursday whether it would buy 737s from Boeing Co. or planes from McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Braathens now has 17 Boeing 737-200s. The new planes, more recent models of the 737, are set for delivery by 1995. They will be financed in part by the sale of the older planes.

## Bern Rejects Bid By Alusuisse for 50% Capital Cut

**Reuters**

BERN — The Swiss federal registrar's office said Monday that it had refused to register part of a proposed 50 percent capital cut by Schweizerische Aluminium AG or Alusuisse. The refusal means that the cut has no force in law.

The office director, Walter Lussy, said that Alusuisse's failure to consult holders of participation certificates before making the move appeared to contravene Swiss securities law. The certificates are nonvoting shares.

A spokesman for Alusuisse, the country's biggest aluminum producer, said the company would contest the office's decision in the federal court.

Holders of registered and bearer shares approved on April 21 a management plan to halve Alusuisse's capital. This accounting move was designed to help the company write off huge losses.

Alusuisse had losses of 688 million Swiss francs (\$470.6 million) last year, after a related loss of 756 million francs in 1985.

Swiss law does not cover participation certificates. However, Mr. Lussy said he believed rules on a similar instrument, dividend-right certificates, applied.

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**ART BUCHWALD****Catching Hell for Hart**

**WASHINGTON** — The worst thing about the Gary Hart affair is that husbands in bedrooms all over the United States are catching hell for Hart's bad judgment.

"I really don't care what Gary Hart did," my wife said the other night.

"When you say you don't care that means you care a lot."

She shook her head. "He is a grown-up candidate and he probably thought at the time what he did would help his election."

"Gary didn't do anything."

"Of course he didn't do anything," she answered. "He was running a day-care center for 'Moral Vice'."

"Women always think the worst when a married man goes out with a single woman."

"Not me. I say when the wife is away, what are friends for? Let me ask you a question. If you were home alone for the weekend, what would you do?"

"I'd paint the kitchen," I replied. "I love a free weekend because it gives me a chance to get all my household chores done."

"I expected you to say something like that. Suppose it goes in the



Buchwald

newspapers that you went out with a beautiful semi-movie actress?"

"I would deny it. The question is not what I'd say but what you'd say," I told her.

"I would say that whatever you said was good enough for me. And if it's good enough for me then it should be good enough for everybody."

"You're a trouper," I said.

"Then I'd find the girl and scratch her eyes out."

"What happened to your stuff upper?"

"I'm saving that to bite your arm off."

"I don't like where this conversation is going. Gary Hart was the one who got into a jam. Why do I have to take the flap?"

"Because you two have a lot in common. It would be just like you to take a boat ride to Bimini and stay overnight."

"Not true. I hate Bimini. Besides, I don't like to sleep away from home."

"What puzzles me is that with Gary Hart's enormous political campaign debt he could find a free Saturday in Washington."

"There is no law saying a person is a tough presidential campaigner can't relax for a few days in his home."

"Yes, but he should have changed his name before he made his phone calls."

I protested. "That's excessive and terribly unfair. Besides, you can't judge everybody by the former Democratic front runner. The difference between Hart and myself is if anyone called me in Washington I would put her on hold for the entire weekend."

"I'm sure. What about all your boyfriends? Would they behave the same way?"

"Certainly. I don't have one friend who doesn't find philandering ugly and unseemly and something that must be avoided at all costs."

"Then I suppose none of them is having this conversation tonight with their wives?"

"I hope not. Are you finished with this congressional hearing?"

"Yes," my wife said. "But I think you ought to be warned that if you so much as open the front door for an Avon lady, I'll throw all your clothes out in the street."

By Kevin Thomas  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Fernando Rey, one of the screen's most distinguished international actors, is best known as the suave drug kingpin in "The French Connection" and as Luis Buñuel's alter ego in Buñuel's final film in "Padre Nuestro," which has just opened in the United States. He plays a cardinal with an illegitimate family. Yet, according to him, it has not stirred up a controversy in his native Spain, where it has been a big success.

"If you don't go against dogma or insult the Virgin Maria, there's no problem," he said in recent interview here. "It's permitted to attack cardinals and priests; we may have more of a sense of humor about these things than you do."

Now in his 70s — and before the cameras for almost half a century — Rey has been aptly described by Philip D'Antoni, producer of "The French Connection," as "the last of the Continental guys. They don't make them like that anymore." Rey is in fact that increasing rarity, a gentleman. He has that ease of manner and the polished actor's charm that bring to mind Cary Grant and Vincent Price.

Rey has often been the supporting player rather than star in his 158 films, so it is a pleasure to watch him portray this dying cardinal who leaves Rome to return to his native village, trying somehow to legitimize those he had long abandoned for the priesthood. "I think it was a beautiful script," he said. "The director" — Francisco Rigneiro — "and the other writer" — Angel Fernandez-Santos — "spent almost a year on it. To get such a good script is rare for me — I'm not a Hollywood star and have not many choices. But with this script I felt that sense of surprise that happened for me only with Buñuel."

"I have to fight against the cardinal's 'devilishness' — he destroys everything in trying to make amends. I had to make that believable. If you can make a strange idea like the cardinal's indiscretion work, everything that happens afterward you can believe."

Rey is the most active and peripatetic of actors — he flew in from Sydney (with a stopover for the Houston Film Festival), where he played a British lord of the admiralty in an Australian TV movie about Captain Cook, and has several more films lined up, including a role especially written for him in a film of the opera "Tosca" to be shot in his home region of Galicia. Although Rey clearly loves his profession, he had planned to be an architect until the Spanish Civil War intervened. He and his father, an army colonel, fought on the side of the Loyalists, which brought his father a death sentence, later suspended. Rey had



After 158 films, Rey (right, in a scene from "Padre Nuestro") confesses he'd "rather be Jack Nicklaus."

had a privileged childhood and youth but was destitute by the end of the war in 1939.

"I became a movie extra just to get money to eat, and to lose myself as a face in the crowd," he said. "I never had that ambition to be an actor, but it was like a chain reaction. One day a director asked me if I could say a line, and I did it. I had a parenthesis feeling in the first years — one day the parentheses would be closed — but, here I am."

Multilingual, he was soon dubbing foreign films, starting with replacing the voice of Tyrone Power in "Lloyd's of London." Eventually, Rey would dub Laurence Olivier in all his Shakespearean films. "I know Olivier as an actor better than he does himself!" Rey said. "This dubbing was very good training, since I had never been in an acting school. Olivier is such a tricky actor! I learned so many tricks for the camera from him. I think it was in 'Richard III' I noticed that he covered his face with his hand, and when he moved it, he had another expression. Wonderful!"

"I really hate dubbing. I did Olivier very carefully. Sometimes it took three hours to prepare for three minutes on screen. It's just impossible: How do you make 'Mi reino por un caballo' sound like 'My kingdom for a horse?' Forgive me, Laurence Olivier and William Shakespeare, for insulting you!"

Although Rey said his voice is now too familiar to Spanish audiences to do much dubbing anymore, he was persuaded to dub Don John in a TV production of "Much Ado About Nothing," part of a package of Shakespearean productions bought by Italian television from BBC-TV. His voice will also be heard in the recent British animated feature, "When the Wind Blows," when it opens in Spain, replacing the voice of John Mills.

Of all his roles, Rey's favorite is the one that brought him perhaps the most praise, that of Don Lope, the elderly guardian obsessed with his beautiful ward (Catherine Deneuve) in Buñuel's chilling 1970 study of old age, "Tristan."

"Don Lope was larger than life. I had to face this monster at the studio every day," recalled Rey. It was his performance as Don Lope that brought him the role of the sinister Charnier in "The French Connection."

Had Rey not been so busy he would have made seven rather than four films for Buñuel, who had wanted him for his "Simon of the Desert," "Diary of a Chambermaid" and "The Milky Way" as well as the four

he did make — "Viridiana," "Tristana," "The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie" and "That Obscure Object of Desire."

"He always wanted me to play dirty old men," Rey said. "But we established a relationship that was very easy for me. Buñuel was so relaxing. Normally, when a film is finished, everybody is tired; with Buñuel you had the impression you had done nothing. I've seen his crew cry at the end of shooting."

"However, you had to be prepared for him to 'destroy' you as a son in the sense that he forced you to do strange things, like pick up a cup of coffee very slowly or do something with your hands that seemed unnatural. It's against you in a way. Then we had many rehearsals for movement, but never for acting, in front of the mirror. People thought he loved to go to go far, but he actually was always afraid of doing that."

At this stage of his life Rey, who has residences in Madrid and Ibiza, is not looking for starring roles. "My ideal is John Gielgud — I don't mean to compare myself to him as an actor! — who takes small roles in good pictures. But I really am a frustrated golfer. My dream is not to play King Lear; I'd rather be Jack Nicklaus."

**Kirov Ballet Launches North American Tour**

*The Associated Press*

**GLASSBORO**, New Jersey — The Kirov Ballet of Leningrad opened a seven-city North American tour Sunday, with Mikhail Baryshnikov, who was a member of the company before his defection to the United States, in the audience.

The company performed at Glassboro State College, the site of the 1967 summit meeting of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, as part of the annual Hollybusk Festival, a celebration of American and Soviet performing and visual arts. The company also will appear in Toronto, Chicago, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver.

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